south, with their thick and impenetrable brushes, are better adapted for the members of this genus than the hotter country of the north.

The Onychogaleæ are, par excellence, the most elegantly formed and the most beautifully marked members of the whole family, and they are, moreover, as graceful in their actions as in their colouring they are pleasing to the eye. One species, the O. frænata, inhabits the brigaloe-scrubs of the interior of New South Wales and Queensland, and probably South Australia. The O. lunata plays the same part, and affects very similar situations, in Western Australia; while the O. unguifera, as far as we yet know, is confined to the northeastern part of the continent.

The Lagorchestes are a group of small hare-like Kangaroos, which dwell in every part of the interior of the southern portion of the mainland, from Swan River on the west to Queensland on the east; one species has, however, been found in the northern districts—the L. Leichardti, as it has been named, in honour of its discoverer, the late intrepid and unfortunate explorer, Dr. Leichardt. They are the greatest leapers and the swiftest runners among small animals I have ever seen; they sleep in forms, or seats, like the Common Hare (Lepus timidus) of Europe, and mostly affect the open grassy ridges, particularly those that are of a stony character. The beautiful L. fasciatus of Swan River is one of the oldest known; the L. Leichardti the latest yet discovered.

The Bettongiæ, with their singular prehensile tails, also enjoy a wide range, the various species composing the genus being found in Tasmania, New South Wales, Southern and Western Australia, but, so far as we yet know, not in the north. For a more detailed account of the localities favoured with the presence of these animals, and the manner in which their prehensile tails are employed in carrying the grass for their nest, I must refer to the history of the respective species, and particularly to the plate of Bettongia cuniculus.

The *Hypsiprymni* are the least and, perhaps, the most aberrant group of this extensive family. They inhabit the southern and most humid parts of the country, and are to be found everywhere, from Tasmania to the 15th degree of latitude on the continent in one direction, and from the scrubs of Swan River and King George's Sound to the dense brushes of Moreton Bay in the other; like most other Kangaroos, they are nocturnal in their habits, grub the ground for roots, and live somewhat after the manner of the *Peramelides*, with which, however, they have no relationship.

To render my history of this group of animals the more complete, I have included in the work the three species inhabiting New Guinea: two of these belong to the genus *Dendrolagus*, and, as their name implies, dwell among the branches of trees, and rarely resort to the ground: the third forms the genus *Dorcopsis*, of which a single species only is known; it has doubtless some peculiar habits, but these must be left for a future historian to describe; at present they are unknown.

The great family of the Kangaroos, of which what I have here written must only be regarded as a slight sketch, is well worthy the study of every mammalogist. It forms by far the most conspicuous feature in the history of Australian quadrupeds; and, numerous as are the species now known, I doubt not that

dense humid

hogaleæ form

ong the grassy
es—the parkand; and the
ccasionally in
rsinus and D.
lander of the
separate and
at a comparaat the charms
will not long
to obliterate
hich induced

d by the great

escribed, but
men's Land.
tralia would
The genus
and in rocky
und in Van
ore than any
d, Victoria,
allaroo (O.
es the rivers
larence and

vell every-Vales; the

han any of ales by at e genus is cts of the